Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



AN ARMY OF VOTERS.

ABOUT THIRTEEN MILLION OF CITI-ZENS WILL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Some Curious Facts in Connection with Our System of Elections—The Electoral College as Now Constituted-The Suc cessful Candidate Must Have 223 Votes.

cessful Candidate Must Have 223 Votex. [Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. ←.—Two weeks hence we will be sitting up late at night and getting up early in the morning to get returns from the presidential election. Probably there is nothing else in the world that corresponds exactly with one of these great quadrennial contests of ours. Only an American can appreciate the excitement and anticipation, the hope and fear, the joy and the torment attendant upon the choosing by public ballot of a new ruler of the land.

There is nothing else in this or in acc.

the land.

There is nothing else in this or in any other country that so completely stirs up a people; nothing else that incites them to so much activity and effort altogether. Think of the stupendous fact that between sunrise and sunset of Nov. 8 between 12,600,000 and 13,000,000 of American citizens will walk to the ballot boxes and deposit their votes for president of the United States.

Reflect for a president of the States.

Reflect for a moment upon the insignificance of these stapendous figures. If it were possible for all these voters to be marshaled in one army, and they were to march in grand review, twenty-five men in a line, and so closely massed that the men of one rank could almost touch the shoulders of the men immediately infront of them, and all moving at the rapia rate of three miles an hour, the procession would be 500 miles long and seven days yould be required for it to pass a given point.

Estimating each of the ballots cast a containing 250 square inches—and under Reflect for a moment upon the insignific

containing 250 square inches—and under the new ballot laws adopted in a majority of the states the average size will probably be greater than this—the white snowstorn of 12,500,000 ballots will weigh about 2,500 tons, or enough to load five freight train

tons, or enough to load five freight trainof twenty-five cars each.

How do I know that 12,500,000 ballotwill be deposited Nov. 8? By the law
of averages some newspapers are offering
prizes to their readers for the closest gueson the total vote for president. I do not
care to win any of these prizes, but those
of you who do me the honor to read thiletter are welcome to the pointer that the
total vote next month will not be far from
12,691,000

At the presidential election of 1888 there were, as nearly as can be estimated, on-vote to five and a quarter persons through out the country. The same ratio applies to the estimated population of the country. to the estimated population of the country in 1892 gives approximately the number votes stated above. The grand total inot likely to drop as low as 12,500,000 nor is it likely to go higher than 12,800,000 Somewhere between these two estimates. I venture to say, you will find the grand total when the votes are all counted.

Compare this magnificant aggregate with

total when the votes are all counted.

Compare this magnificent aggregate with the total popular vote of fifty, sixty or seventy years ago, and you will have some interesting results. For instance, in 1821, when Andrew Jackson first ran for president, the total popular vote was only 372,000, about the same number that the state of Wisconsin will cast two weeks hence. In those days not as much interest was taken by the masses of the people in presidential elections as in our time. In 1824 the population of the country was about 10,500,000, showing that only one person in twenty-eight exercised the right of suffrage. It is believed, however, that a greater number of votes were cast, but were not of ber of votes were cast, but were not of-ficially returned, owing to the fact that the new system of choosing a president had been but recently instituted. Still as late as 1832 there were only 104 votes to each 1,000 of the population. In 1840 occurred the first campaign with

and a popular heart was fired and a large vote brought out. That was the famous log cabin and hard cider campaign, and a popular heart was the famous log cabin and hard cider campaign, and a population of 16,000 costs 14,000 cases. ulation of 16,000,000 cast 2,410,000 votes, or 150 to 1,000 population. This continued to be approximately the ratio of votes to population till 1876, when the number of votes in 1,000 population was raised to about 170. In 1880 the number became still greater, or 185, and in 1888 is believed to have reached 190. With diminution of impropring and was population and the still diminution of impropring and the still diminution of improvements. migration, and more general naturalization of foreign born citizens, the ratio may ultimately reach one in five, though it is not likely todo so in this campaign. There are states, however, which have already exceeded this ratio. Indiana, for instance exceeded this ratio. Indiana, for instance, had in June, 1880, a population of 1,978,000, and in November of that year cast 470,000 votes—a ratio, making allowance for increase of population between census taking and election day, of 235 voters to each 1,000 of the population.

The vote of the country has increased much more rapidly than its population. Here are some rather interesting figures which I have compiled from official sources:

which I have compiled	i from offi	cial sources:	U
		Approximate population	500
Te	otal vote.	of states.	ľ
24	372,062	10,500,000	9
528	1,156,328		Ü
¢2	1,250,799	13,000,020	B
536	1,498,205	SECTION	ij
40	2,410,778	16,000,000	ĕ
44	2,698,611	*nitorestrato	a
48	2,871,908		Ĭ.
52	3,138,101		k
Wi	4,053,971	. 11.7	
60	4,676,853	30,000,000	ĕ
64	4.024.702	00,000,000	19
458	5,521,868		3
72	0,457,165		
	8,412,733		ı
76		7440-0000000000000000000000000000000000	d
80	41.2200 ACM	49 500 000	adi

1888. 10,044,985 1882. 11,389,860 There have b There have been some curious facts in connection with the election of president and vice president in this country. The system is at best a peculiar one, and for eigners understand it only with difficulty eigners understand it only with difficulty. In most of the states for more than a quarter of a century after the establishment of the government presidential electors were appointed by state legislatures. One state, South Carolina, continued this practice down to the outbreak of the civil war. At the present time any state that wishes to

choose its presidential electron in this manner, the constitution of the United States providing that each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in congress.

The constitution requires that the day on which the electors are chosen shall be the same throughout the United States. There has been talk in some states, notably in the south, of a return to the old method of choosing electors, but no state has as yet made the change. In all the states but Michigan the electors are chosen on a general state ticket, but any state may follow Michigan's example and decide to choose all but two of its electors from congressional districts, the supreme court having upheld the constitutionality of the law by which Michigan has instituted this departure from the general custom.

The electoral college is a somewhat complicated affair. It is composed of one elector for each senator in coursess and come for

plicated affair. It is composed of one elect-or for each senator in congress and one for each representative, and there being under the new apportionment 44 states, 88 sena-tors and 356 representatives the number of tors and 356 representatives the number of electors is 444, of which the votes of a majority, or 223, are required to elect. The electors chosen in November must meet—not at Washington, as many suppose, but "in their respective states," on the second Monday in January next, and vote by distinct ballots for president and vice president. A certificate of the result of their balloting they must send to the president of the senate at Washington, and the law requires congress to be in session on the second Wednesday in February to open the returns and count the ballots,

The persons having a majority of the

The persons having a majority of the whole number of votes are declared elect-

whole number of votes are declared elected. But in case no person has a majority of the electoral votes for president the house of representatives must immediately proceed to the election of a president by ballot from among the three persons who may have received the greatest number of votes for that office in the electoral college. But here a new complication arises. In balloting for president in the house the vote must be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote. A quorum for this purpose must consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. It is easy to see that there might come a time in the history of congress when, the house being

to see that there might come a time in the history of congress when, the house being called upon to elect a president, more than one-third of the states would be represented by men opposed to the candidate about to be elected, and that they could defeat his election by absenting themselves from the hall and thus "breaking a quorum."

Nor is any provision made in the law for casting the vote of states whose representation in the house may be equally divided and unable to agree as to how the vote shall be cast. The house might also be divided among the parties that a majority of the states could not be secured for any one candidate, and there would not be any election.

clection.

There is more than a possibility that the election of 1892 will be thrown into the house of representatives, but none of these dangers threatens at this time. In the present house thirty of the forty-four state delegations have Democratic majorities, and of course Mr. Cleveland would be promptly closen were the decision left to promptly chosen were the decision left to

A fact not known to many people is that in the event of the failure of the electoral college to choose a vice president the election of that officer devolves upon the senting with which the ate, which shall choose by ballot from the two highest on the list, a quorum consist-ing of two-thirds the whole number of ing of two-thirds the whole number of senators, and the votes of a majority of the whole number being necessary to elect. The law provides that in the event of the failure of the house to choose a president before March 4 the vice president shall become president. But suppose the senate could not get a quorum together, and hence should also fail to elect a vice president? What would be done then?

Luckily we are not to be confronted with

Luckily we are not to be confronted with such a dangerous dilemma. In the event of the failure of the electoral college to choose a president and a vice president the house will elect Mr. Cleveland president, and the senate will as promptly elect Mr. Reid vice president.

and the senate will as promptly elect Mr. Reid vice president.

Twice has the house been called upon to elect a president. The first time was in 1800, when Jefferson and Burr received 73 votes each. John Adams was close behind with 65, and Charles C. Pinckney with 64. In the house Jefferson was chosen, ten states voting for him, while only four voted for Burr. The other occasion of this sort was in 1824, when Jackson, John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay were the leading candidates. Oddly enough, Jackson was the Republican candidate, the first Republican party being in a certain sense the progenitor of the present Democratic party. Jackson received a large majority of the popular vote, and 69 electoral votes to 84 for Adams, but not having a majority the selection devolved upon the house, which chose Adams. The only other occasion in which the congress had anything to do with choosing a president was in 1876, when it created the electoral commission to settle the Tilden-Hayes dispute.

Before 1804 each member of the electoral college voted for two candidates for president, and the one who received the largest number of votes was declared president.

dent, and the one who received the largest number of votes was declared president, while the one who received the next largest number was declared vice presi-dent. In this manner Washington and Adams were chosen president and vice president in 1789 and 1792, and Adams and Jefferson in 1796. In 1804 Jefferson and Clinton were elected under the present

system.

The most unanimous election in the history of the presidency occurred in 1820, when Monroe was re-elected with 231 elect-oral votes to 1 vote for John Quincy

John Adams, George Clinton, Daniel D. Tompkins and John C. Calhoun were the only four vice presidents honored with re-

election.

Grover Cleveland is not the first man to stand three times in succession as a candidate for president. John Adams received a large vote in the electoral college both times Washington was chosen; the third time, when he was himself elected, and the fourth time, when Jefferson and Burr ran a lead hear Jefferson and Burr ran a lead hear Jefferson and Burr ran a dead heat, Jefferson was a can

didate three times in succession, losing to Adams on his first trial. Jackson ran three times, one after the other, winning the last two and then naming his own suc-

So far as is known there have been only three occasions in which a presidential can didate received a majority of the popular vote and yet failed of election. These were Jackson, in 1824; Tilden, in 1876, and Cleveland, in 1888. The greatest popular major ity in the history of the government was Grant's over Greeley—763,000. The small-est of which there is record was Garfield's over Hancock-7,000.

ROBERT GRAVES.

Watching the Red Planet.

The planet Mars continues to attract astronomers. M. Camille Flammarion has tronomers. M. Camille Flammarion has been measuring the star, and asserts that the diameter is a sixth less than Le Verrier's estimate, while the habitable surface is about five or six times larger than Earope. He puts the diameter at 6,753 kilometers and the surface at 143,000,000 square kilometers. From the Harvard observatory Professor Pickering reports the discovery of two mountain ranges north of the green patch near the south pole, besides cleven lakes. Snow fell on these mountains during his observations.

The Geographical Congress. The international geographical congress, to meet in Lendon during June, 1895, was organized by the English Royal Geograph-

GEORGIE IN NEW YORK.

He and Bill Johnson Run Away from Home to See the Big Show. deer editur—bi the time u get this letur i wil b far a way frum the mading crowd. I am gone 2 b a fare out law like bob dalton, and so is bil.

The other nito wile I was half asleep in mi bed thinkin abowt bil an wondurin were he was at, i herd the blinds on mi winder ratle. i was jest gone 2 get out wen i head bil say, dont b frade, gorgie. it is onli me.
i am brodway bily.

who is brodway bily, i sed.
thats me, sed bil. I am gone 2 b a
outlaw now, and that is wy i com here
2 nite. gorgie, wat wil u du, stay here
like a miseryabal dorg or cum with me
an have evri thing wat yure hart kin
wish for an ba outlaw. wish for an b a outlaw.

pa will spank me if i am a outlaw, i

if your pa tries 2 wip u brodway bilys bandits will never rest til they have puled out evri hare ov his wiskers. see, here is a pistol 4 u.

so wen i saw the pistol i thote i wood b a outlaw an i got up an put on my close, an then we crawled out and started acrost the meaders.
bi followin this trail, sed bil, we will

reach ded mans gulch b 4 day lite.

weres ded mans gulch i sed. thats the railroad cut back ov the graveyard, sed bil.

then were are we goin, i sed. to noo yorik, sed bil, an we kin make lots of moni.

how kin we git thare, I sed. bi the train, bil sed. i have moni wat i got 4 yure pars wach.

dont talk so loud, i sed, or may b som 1 wil here u.

bi the gods, ani man wat tries 2 cach us wil di with his shirt on, hised bil. he wos turrible desperite. i wos gettin skart ov him an sed I thote i wood go home and woodent b a out law, but he woodent let me, so bil bote 2 tickets 4

noo yorik an we got on the train.
wel, such a lot ov peple I never seed
in my life. an evri house had a lot ov
flags on an picters of columbus. bil an
me went an seed the parade ov the scool
boys. i thote it was rele nice, but bil sed they wosent toff enoff 2 be out laws. at nite we went to see the fire works on the big brige. it was grate. bil and me seed a lot ov peple get out ov a carrige an go on a dok, so we follered em. we seed good. at nite we sleeped on a big box on the dok, an a policeman or sumthin come to waik us up.

i aint no outlaw, I sed. it is bil wot

is a outlaw,

baik, baik, cried bil, pointin his pistol at the man, or brodway bily wil fil u ful

the man lafed an nocked the pistol out of bil's hand.

wel, stranger, sed bil, now u haiv me at yure merci. watru gone 2 do.
i orter taik both ovu 2 the stashun house, sed the man.

I dident do nuthin, i sed.

keep stil, u gibering idjot, sed bil, or i wil blow on u 2 the hul gang. but, went on the man, i am gone 2 let u go coss its such gay times. from the country, ain't u.

yes, sed bil. go baik, sed the man, an give up readin

dime novuls.

just then bil maid a jump an picked up the pistol wat the man had nocked out of his hand. gorgie.

A Nice Game.

-New York Mercury.



"Don't you think we had better go?"
"Oh, no. We have forty minutes yet and this is so amusing for baby."-Life.

Order of Fraternal Guardians.

The Order of Fraternal Guardians has The Order of Fraternal Guardians has made an assignment for the benefit of itereditors to Joseph L. Tull. The instrument was executed by William E. Cruzen supreme secretary of the order. It is stated that the order will pay dollar for dollar to its creditors, and it has about \$800,000 in a number of Philadelphia banking institutions. The troubles of the Order of Fraternal Guardians date back to last March when a certificate holder filed a bill in equity in common pleas court, No. 4, against the order and its officers, asking that a receiver be appointed and that the affairs of the order be wound up,

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Interesting Sermons Preached at the Various Churches.

The various churches were all filled Sunday with overflowing congregations. At St. Mark's Lutheran Church Rev. Oliver C. Miller, the pastor, preached in the morning from Isaiah, 56:1. Text, "Who is it that comes from Eden with dyed garments from Bozra, this that is glorious in apparel traveling in the greatness of his strength? I That speak the righteouness mighty to save." The theme for the discourse

to save." The theme for the discourse was: "The Christ of Conflict in the Causes, Instruments and Results of Reformation."

At the First Baptist Church Rev. S. L. Rice, pastor of the United Brethren Church, preached in the morning in the absence of the pastor, Dr. Flippo, who delivered a sermon on the centennials of missions in the Baptist Church at Bonsacks. At night Dr. Flippo preached from the words "Demas hath forsaken me, having loved this present world." At the close of the sermon one accession was made to the church.

me, having loved this present world."
At the close of the sermon one accession was made to the church.
Rev. S. K. Cox, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, preached at 11 a. m. from Phillipians, 3:12, "But 1 follow after that I may apprehended of Christ Jesus."
Subject: "Objects and Obligations of a Christian Life." The subject of the evening discourse was on "The Moral Freedom Acquired by Knowledge of the Truth," John, 8:32.
Rev. W. F. Hamner, pastor of Greene-Memorial, preached to the Pythians in the morning from Matthew, 6th chapter: "Behold the lilies of the field how they grow, they toil not, neither do they spin; yet I say unto you that Solomon in all his glory was notarrayed like one of these." the objects and principals of Pythianism was the subject. The text at night was "Seek ye first the kingdom of God."

At the Brethrens' Tabernacle, Rev. J. H. Graybill filled the pulpit in the morning, the pastor, Rev. D. C. Moomaw, being absent. He attended services at the German Baptist Church at Peters Creek, and at 7 p. m. he preached at Cavern Cove, near Hollins

Peters Creek, and at 7 p. m. he preached at Cavern Cove, near Hollins Institute, at the close of which there were eight accessions to the church. A series of revival meetings began and

sories of revival meetings began and will continue this week.

Rev. W. C. Campbell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, preached at 11 a. m. from Romans; subject, "All things work together for good to those who love the Lord." The theme for the evening discourse was "Doing Good."

At the Christian Church the pastor, Rev. H. C. Garrison, preached in the morning from the subject of "Possible and impossible things," and at night the subject was "Christianity and You." Rev. S. G. Ferguson, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, preached in the morning from Psalm 147:1. Text, "Praise ye the Lord." Subject, "The Benefit of Praise." The subject of the evening discourse was "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread." There was one accession to the church.

to the church.

Rev. R. R. Acree, pastor of Calvary laptist Church, preached in the morning from these words: "If any man will come after me let him deny himself and take up the cross and follow me." At the close of which there was one conversion and one received for baptism.

version and one received for baptism. At night the text was: "There is no discharge in this war."

Rev. S. L. Rice, pastor of United Brethren's Church, preached at 11 a. m. at the First Baptist Church from Luke, 8:50. Subject: "Believe Only." The subject of the evening discourse was: "Jesus Died for Us." Romans, 5:S. There were three accessions to the church. church.

church.

Rev. Lewis Rieter, pastor of the Reformed Church, preached in the morning from Matthew, 22:2, "The kingdom of heaven is like a certain king who made a marriage for his son." Subject: "The King's Marriage Feast."

The church directories gotten up with the names of the pastors and their

the names of the pastors and their churches have been completed and will be placed in the leading hotels and postbe placed in the leading hotels and postoffice to day. The frames were made at
the Roanoke Machine Works and are
very handsome. They are three feet
wide and five feet in length. The glass
is placed in the door which opens with
a lock. Mr. Wynne, secretary of the
Young Men's Christian Association, had
the work in charge and deserves praise
for having it done so neatly at such a
small expense. small expense.

Concert Tuesday Evening.

A CONCERT will be given in the lec-ture room of the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Tenth avenue and Church, corner of Tenth avenue and Roanoke street, on next Tuesday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. All who may attend may expect an enjoyable evening, as among those who will participate in the exercises are Mrs. J. G. Kuykendall, soprano; Messrs. Jan. Oostermeyer and E. L. Rochussen, violinist and organist.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Advertisements in this column will repay

WE WANT YOUR PRINTING! IOOKABILL'S PRINTING HOUSE,

ROANOKE, VA.

THE OLD RELIABLE AND POPular Dye Works is the only place to have your clothes perfectly dyed, cleaned and repaired.

Prices very moderate. Goods sent by express will receive prompt attention. E. WALSAK, proprietor, corner Commerce and Campbell streets, Roanoke, Va.

may 29-6m.

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES FOR

I carry a full line of buggles, car-riages, phaetons, surreys, harness, etc., for sale cheap. Get prices before pur-chasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guar-anteed. D. V. REED. Corner Fifth ave. and Roanoke St. 6 5 6m

The National Building Company, C. O'Leary & Co., Managers,

Room 303, Terry Building.

THE NATIONAL BUILDING COMPANY, OF BOSTON, offers the best and safest investment to be found, both to the capitalist and the workingman. It guarantees 10 per cent. dividends to the stockholders and furnishes homes to the workingman for what he now pays rent. Every man should and can own his home. This company furnishes the safest, cheapest plan of getting it.

Philadelphia is called the city of homes, because for years the workingman has been enabled to buy his home upon rental terms.

Why shouldn't Roanoke people do the same and every man have a

Call and talk with us on the subject, and we will satisfy you that all we promise can and will be done.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Advertisements in this column will repay perusal.

PRACTICAL STAIR BUILDER.

J. J. GARRY.

Corner Rosnoke street and Salem avenue.

References—E. H. Stewart, Dr. J. D. Kirk, H.
M. Daniel. Architects Noland & de Saussure,
Gustaf Bottiger, Wilson & Huggins, T. U. Wai
ter. Contractors and Builders J. F. Barbour, J.
W. Shields, J. B. Pollard. Mahoney Bros. S 4 17

GOETZ'S BULLETIN.

We have again accepted the agency for the celebrated "LADIES" TEN-DER FEET SHOES," Will sell them again under the same guarantee and as low as ever.

Goods damaged by flood will be sold at a great sacrifice. Come and look at them, there may be a pair to fit you. GOETZ'S,

No. 101 Salem avenue, Cor. Henry.

**ROANOKE STICKERS,"

Can be had at THE TIMES office. 1,000. \$.50 | 10,000. \$ 3.75 3,000. 1.25 | 25,000 8.50 5,000. 2,00 | 50,000 15.00

Stick them on your letters. Stick them on the wall. Stick them everywhere and help advertise the town.

They are the same as the "ears" on the first page of THE TIMES.

TRUITSI CANDIESII CAKESIII

Having succeeded Xanthancon, the confectioneer and baker, at 106 Salem avenue s. w., I invite my friends and the public generally to patronize me. My stock of fruits, foreign and domestic, candies, cakes, toys, etc., is full and complete. Weddings, parties, etc., served.

61 tf A. C. MOSS,

C. D. MAHONE.

TIN BLATE AND IRON ROOFING. JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. \$11 ROANOKE ST. S. W., ROANOKE, VA.

THE ROANOKE TRANSPER
Company is prepared to do all
kinds of hauling. They keep good
wagons, good teams and responsible drivers. Prompt attention.
Offices, Freight depot and Jefferson
street, south. Telephone, 119.
octl-1-yr

OTICE.—ALL TRANsient advertising must be paid cash in advance, to save cost of booking and collecting. Advertisements in the onecent-a-word column are one cent for each of the first two insertions and half a cent a word for each subsequent insertion.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS.

BIG REDUCTION FOR NEXT FEW days only on railroad tickets to Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Chicaro, Richmond, Norfolk and other points. Call at No. 4 Jefferson street, Roanoke, Va. 'Phone No. 266. SAM'L A. VICK.

MONEY TO LOAN—BY CONSULT-ing Hartsook, the renter, 10s Jeffer-son street, he will tell you how you can secure money on anything like good se-

WANTED-HELP.

WANTED-150 MEN, 10 SMALL boys, 10 small girls, 10 colored men, 10 colored boys to appear in "The Fall of Nineveh" with the 4-Paw shows Apply on show grounds at 9 a. m. November 3 to CAPTAIN OF SUPERS, 10 30 & 11 1-2

BOARDING.

BOARDERS WANTED AT 35, COR-ner Seventh avenue and Henry, All modern conveniences; table board-ers especially desired. 10 25 1w

BOARDERS WANTED AT NO. 31 D Seventh avenue s. w.; rooms fur nished; also table boarders; terms mod-erate; first class board; all modern conveniences.

WANTED-ROOM AND TABLE boarders at 406 Church street.

WANTED-SITUATIONS.

WANTED-BY A SETTLED EL-derly man a place in office. He has had some experience in business and can give satisfactory references.
Salary of but little consideration. Address, "B," 151 Salem avenue. 10 28 5t

FOR RENT. FOR RENT CHEAP-FOUR NICE rooms with bath. 549 Fifth avenue s. w. 10 30 3t

TWO LARGE ROOMS, SUITABLE for light housekeeping. 24 Sixth avenue s. w. 10 28 1m FOR RENT. | S25 Salem avenue, 10 roome, bath | \$25 00 5 new houses near Lock Works, 6 rooms | 18 09 5 new houses near Lock Works, 6 rooms | 16 00 7 new houses, West End, 5 rooms | 12 50 7 new houses, West End, 5 rooms | 12 50 2 new houses, Belmont, 6 rooms | 12 00 2 new houses, Belmont, 6 rooms | 12 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages, E. Roanoke near Machine Works | 8 00 2 cottages | 8

FOR RENT.—FOUR-STORY WARE-house, Holliday street, with retail department; can be rented cheap. No better location in the city. See HART-SOOK, the Renter, 108 Jefferson street.

9 4 tf

94 tf

G-ROOM HOUSE, FRANKLIN ROAD,
\$18; 7-room house, Luck avenue,
\$16; 8-room house, Luck avenue, \$20;
8-room house, John avenue, \$25; 12-room house, Campbell avenue, \$25,
Cottages from \$8 to \$12. See HARTSOOK, the renter, 108 Jefferson street,
2 28 tf

FOR SALE.

DURE-BRED MASTIFF PUP FOR T sale, three months old, weighs twenty-five pounds; sire, 130 pounds. Address LANGHORNE'S MILL'S, Salem, Va. 1112t

FOR SALE-ON ACCOUNT OF GIV-I ing up housekeeping, furniture as good as new. Apply at 534 Seventh avenues. w. 10 30 1w

PRIVATE SALE HOUSEHOLD furniture. Apply 426 Church street.

BARGAIN—FOR SALE, 7-ROOM dwelling, large front yard, torraced; central location, five minutes' walk of courthouse, lot about 40x175 feet. Price, \$1,550; \$300 cash, balance casy; this is fully worth \$2,000. See HARTSOOK, the renter, 108 Jefferson street. 10 16 tf. THE STUDEBAKER FARM WAG-ON. For sale by HUGHES & decs-tf

FOR RENT-NEW, CONVENIENT six room dwelling in Salem. Three minutes from dummy station. Address, W. R. BARKSDALE, Salem, Va. 10 27 1w

THREE OR FOUR CONVENIENT rooms for rent, suitable for light housekeeping or for single gentlemen, to whom board will be furnished if desired. Apply to MRS. A. A. PRESTON, 510 Word street.

LOST AND FOUND.

OST-DARK BROWN JERSEY COW. white spot in left flank and on right hind leg, below flank. Reward for return to 403 Church avenue w.

FOUND-A BAY HORSE 10 OR 11 years old and left at our stable by Officer Eanes. Owner can obtain same by paying expenses. HORTON & ROB-ERTS.

LOST-ON ROAD BETWEEN JEF-ferson street and West End, small morocco pocket book containing \$20 in cash, notes and checks payable to me, and several railroad tickets. A liberal reward for return to S. A. VICK, No. 4 Jefferson street. 10 28 tf

BUBINESS NOTICES.

NOTICE—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between C. D. Mahone and C. A. Hicks, slate and tin roofers, in the city of Roanoke, Va., has become this the 15th day of October, 1892, mutually dissolved. All parties having claims against the firm will present the same, and all parties owing debts to the firm will call at the office of Lunsford & Antrim. attorneys at-law. of Lunsford & Antrim, attorneys-at-law, Jefferson street, and settle; unless settlement is made in ten days from this date suit will be entered against those who are still delinquent. The business will be conducted by C. D. MAHONE.

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NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Pleasant Valley Land Company will be held at the offices of the Traders' Loan, Trust and Deposit Company, in the city of Roanoke, Va., on Monday, Nov. 7, 1892, at 4 o'clock, p. m. E. E. COLE, 10 9 lawtd Secretary.

Notice of Meeting — The Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Columbia Land Company will be held at the company's office, room 304 Terry Building, Roanoke, Va., on Wednesday, November 30th, 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m. HUGH W. FRY, Secretary.

Notice To THE STOCKHOLDERS

of the Midway Iron Company—You
are hereby notified that a general meeting of the stockholders of the above
named company is called to meet at the
office of Dupuy & Tallaferro, in the city
of Roanoke, on Monday. November 7,
1892, at 11 o'clock a. m. E. C. C. L. E.,
10 8 Im.

Secretary. Secretary. 10 8 1m.